THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article* X.—

Number 46 of Volume 21. | **SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 30, 1841.** | ***Whole Number* 1,088.**

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ..... BY CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be *free of Postage*.

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 29th, still under the care of Miss Bailey, assisted by her sister Miss M. L. Bailey. Terms, $8 10, 12 50 for the different classes. Music on the Piano and Guitar, $25 extra. Drawing and painting $10. Fuel charged from the time of entrance, but no deduction made afterwards for absence.

Salisbury, March 26, 1841. 6w

Clock and Watch Repairing.

John U. Vogler

[illegible] Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has commenced the above business, and may be found at three doors from the Court-house, directly opposite E. R. Rumple's Coffee House, in North-east square, where he is prepared to do all work in his line with neatness and dispatch. From a long experience in his business, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. All work from a distance punctually attended to, and forwarded according to order.

Salisbury, April 16, 1841. 7f

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, a few doors South-west of Mr. Beard's brick building, in the house of Dr. Burke, formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver, and just below J. & W. Murphy.

In addition to the above, the Subscriber will carry on the *Silver Smith Business* in all the various branches common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.

He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skilful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.

AARON WOOLWORTH.

Salisbury, April 9 1841. 3

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operations, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of good quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't

Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840. 1

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to Mississippi, offers the following valuable plantations for sale on fair and reasonable terms:

One Tract, lying about five miles East of Salisbury, adjoining Mrs. Barringer's Mill lands, containing about

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY ACRES

Five places is called the Bellamour tract, is well improved, and rent rate land,—good house, and out houses, barn, &c.

Another Tract, called the Troxler place, lying on Grant Creek below Mrs. Barringer's mill tract, has on it an excellent grist and flour mill, and wool carding machine, and a good dwelling house, and out houses—and the land of fine quality.

Also my plantation where I live, containing 170 Acres of first rate land, well improved, and in good repair, with an excellent dwelling house, and good out houses—a large barn, &c.

Also, one tract adjoining the above, all wood land, and the greater part of it excellent oak.

Persons wishing to buy, will always find me at home.

HENRY TROXLER.

Rowan County, April 9, 1841. tf

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL valuable Negroes for Sale. Enquire at this Office. [Salisbury, April 9.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency JOHN M. MOREHEAD, *Governor, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.*

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency WILLIAM H. HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (*Revised Statutes of N. C., Chapter* 72d,) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my Proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives," in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

[L. S.]

By the Governor:
JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.
April 2, 1841. 3t

Docts. Killian & Powe.

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. ☞ Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. 1y

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAS located himself permanently in the professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel South,) nearly opposite Maxwell Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. tf

Corn and Oats for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has within two miles of Salisbury, a large quantity of CORN and OATS for Sale; also, some cattle and hogs.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 2, 1841. tf

Estray.

GEORGE SLOOP brings before me a horse taken up by him on the 14th day of last month,—said horse is of a dark bay color, about fourteen hands high, judged to be about six years old, shod before, and was appraised to be worth thirty dollars.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Ranger.

Salisbury, April 9, 1841. 3t

Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to close business, requests all persons indebted to him either by Note or book account, to call and settle before this next May Court, 1841, or the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

NOAH ROBERTS.

Salisbury, N. C., April 9 1841. 4t

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the subscribers.

CRESS & ROGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPENCER & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

An Irishman and his Son.—"Well, now Pat, so you've come back at last. How long does it take you to go a message?" "That depends how long the message is, and how long the way to go is." "Just so; and now lazy the person is who goes the message; and you're just as lazy as a *wheelbarrow*, for you won't move till you're *shoved*."

It is said that *several hundred drunkards* in the city of Baltimore have become totally reformed by voluntary associations among themselves.

Thousands whom indolence sunk into contemptible obscurity might have come forward to usefulness and honor, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Married in Michigan, Mr. Henry Bibs to Miss Mary Small. We hope the passing of SMALL BILLS is not prohibited in that State.

A man from the country applied lately to a respectable solicitor for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred—"O, ay sir," rejoined the applicant. "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies to it yourself."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CAPITAL STORY.

The last New York *Spirit of the Times* has an admirable story called "*The Big Bear of Arkansas.*" It is rather too long for a daily paper, or we would copy it. We take a fragment shewing that small musquitoes would be "no use in Arkansaw," and setting forth the merits of a certain dog.

"Where did all that happen?" asked a cynical looking Hoosier.

Happen! happened in Arkansaw; where else could it have happened, but in the creation State, the finishing up country; a State where the *sile* runs down to the centre of the 'arth, and Government gives you a title to every inch of it. Then its air, just breathe them, and they will make you snort like a horse. It's a State without a fault, it is."

"Excepting musquitoes," cried the Hoosier.

"Well, stranger, except them, for it ar a fact that they are rather *enormous*, and do push themselves in somewhat troublesome. But, stranger, they never stick twice in the same place, and give them a fair chance for a few months, and you will get as much above them as an alligator. They can't hurt my feelings, for they lay under the skin; and I never knew but one case of injury resulting from them, and that was to a Yankee; and they take worse to foreigners anyhow than they do to natives. But the way they used that fellow up! first they punched him until he swelled up and lasted, then he sop per a tal, as the doctor called it, until he was as raw as beef; then he took the ager, owing to the warm weather, and finally he took a steamboat and left the country. He was the only man that ever took musquitoes at heart that I know of. But musquitoes is natur, and I never find fault with her; if they ar large, Arkansaw is large, her varmints ar large, her trees ar large, her rivers ar large, and a small musquitoe would be of no more use in Arkansaw than preaching in a cane-brake."

This knock down argument in favor of big musquitoes used the Hoosier up, and the logician started on a new track, to explain how numerous bear were in his "diggings," where he represented them to be "about as plenty as blackberries, and a little plentifuller."

Upon the utterance of this assertion, a timid little man near me inquired if the bear in Arkansaw ever attacked the settlers in numbers.

"No," said our hero, warming with the subject, "no, stranger, for you see it ain't the natur of bar to go in droves, but the way they squat by about in pairs and single ones is edifying. And then the way I hunt them—the old black rascals know the crack of my gun as well as they know a pig's squealing. They grow thin in our parts, it frightens them so, and they do take the noise dreadfully, poor things. That gun of mine is a perfect epigo off as quick on a warm scent [illegible] knife will; and then that dog, when I sing Bowie low, thinks that the world is up, he don't talk as well as think, for with his natural modesty, if he should suddenly learn how much he is acknowledged to be ahead of all other dogs in [illegible] he would be astonished to death in two minutes."

In another paper, we shall give the Arkansaw's story of his hunt of "the creation bar."—We have only room now for his account of the fatness of the varmints and of the soil of the creation State—where planting is dangerous?

"What season of the year do your hunts take place?" inquired a gentlemanly foreigner, who, from some peculiarities of his baggage, I suspected to be an Englishman, or some roaming speculation, probably, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

"The season for bar hunting, stranger," said the man of Arkansaw, "is generally all the year round, and the hunts take place about as regular. I read in history that varmints have their season, and their lean season. That is not the case in Arkansaw, feeding as they do upon the *spontaneous* productions of the sile, they have one continued fat season the year round—though in water things in this way is rather more gassy than summer, I must admit. For that reason bar oth us run in warm weather, but in winter they oly waddle.—Fat, fat it's an enemy to speed—it'amos every thing that has plenty of it. I have seen wild turkies, from its influence, as gentle as chickens. Run a bar in this fat condition, and the way it improves the critter for eating is amazing; instead of mixes the sile up with the meat until you can't tell t'other from which. I've done this often. I recollect one party morning in particular, of putting an old he fellow on the stretch, and considering the weight he carried, he run well. But the gentleman tired him down, and when I came up with him wasn't he in a beautiful sweat—I might by fever; and then to see his tongue sticking out his mouth a foot, and his sides sinking and rising like a bellows, and his cheeks so fat he couldn't look cross. In this fix I blazed at him, and put me naked into a bear patch if the steam didn't come out of the bullet hole ten foot in a straight line. The fellow, I reckon, was made on the high pressure system, and the lead sort of bust his biler."

"That column of steam was rather curious, or else the bear must have been warm," observed the foreigner with a laugh.

"Stranger as you observe, the bar was warm, and the blowing of the steam cooled it, and also how hard the varmint had been run. I have no doubt if he had kept on ten miles further his insides would have been stewed. But I expect to meet with a varmint yet of extra fatness, who will run himself into a skin full of bar's grease: it is possible, much as like her thing have happened."

"Whereabouts are these bars so abundant?" enquired the foreigner, with increasing interest.

"Why, stranger, they inhabit the neighborhood of my settlement, one of the prettiest places on Old Mississippi—a perfect heaven, and no mistake: a place that had some defects on the river made the "cut off" at 'Short tail bend,' and that remedied the evil, and it brought a cabin on the edge of the river—a great advantage in wet weather, I assure you, as you can now fill a barrel of whisky into my yard in high water, from a boat, as easy as falling off a log; it's a great improvement, as toting it by land in a jug, as I used to do, *escalorated* it too fast, and it became expensive. Just stop with me stranger, a month or two, or a year if you like, and you will appreciate my place.—I can give you plenty to eat besides hog and hominy, you can have bar'm, and bar sausages, and a mattress of bar skins to sleep on, and a wild cat skin, pulled off hull, stuffed with corn shucks for a pillow. That bed would put you to sleep if you had the rheumatics in every joint in your body. I call that ar bed a *quieter*. Then look at my land, the Government can't get another such a piece to dispose of. Such timber, and such bottom land, why you can't preserve anything natural you plant on it, unless you pick a young, things that will grow out of shape so quick. I once planted in those diggins a few potatoes and beets, they took a fine start, and after that an ox team couldn't have kept them from growing. About that time I went off to old Kentuck on business, and did not hear from them things in three months, when I accidentally stumbled on a fellow who had stopped at my place with an idea of buying me out. 'How did you like things?' said I. 'Pretty well,' said he; 'the cabin is convenient, and the timber land is good, but that bottom land ain't worth the first red cent.' 'Why?' said I. ''Cause,' said he, 'Cause, what?' said I. 'Cause, it's full of cedar stumps and Indian mounds,' said he, '*and it can't be cleared.*' 'Lord,' said I, 'them ar 'cedar stumps' is beets, and them ar 'Indian mounds' ar tater hills,'—as I expected the crop was overgrown and useless; the sile is too rich, *and planting in Arkansaw is dangerous.* I had a good sized sow killed in the same bottom land: the old thief stole an ear of corn, and took it down where she slept at night to eat; well, she left a grain or two on the ground, and lay down on them: before morning the corn shot up, and the percussion killed her dead. I don't plant any more: natur intended Arkansaw for a hunting ground, and I go according to natur."

EXCITING DISCUSSION.

Our readers must have noticed the frequent and ridiculous scenes which occur in Congress in discussing exciting topics.—How the members fly into a fury and call each other hard names, and strong hints are thrown out that nothing can settle the difference but coffee and pistols! How friends interpose—the enraged members are brought to shake hands, and the matter is finally settled to the honor of those particularly interested, and to the satisfaction of all parties. Such scenes are so admirably burlesqued in the following sketch, that it would seem as if Box had actually witnessed something similar.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mr. Blotton of Aldgate, rose to order. Did the honorable Pickwickian allude to him?—(Cries of "Order," "Chair," "Yes," "No," "Go on." "Leave off," &c.)

Mr. Pickwick would not be put up to be put down by clamor. He *had* alluded to the honorable gentleman.—(Great excitement.)

Mr. Blotton would only say then, that he had regarded the hon. gent's. false and scurrilous accusation with profound contempt.—(Great cheering.) The honorable gent. was a humbug.—(Loud "Order.")

Mr. A. Snodgrass rose to order. He threw himself upon the Chair. (He wished to know whether this disgraceful contest between two members of that club should be allowed to continue. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman was quite sure that the Hon. gent. would withdraw the expression he had just made use of.

Mr. Blotton, with all the expression he had Chair, was quite sure he would not.

The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand of the honorable gentleman, whether he had used the expression which has just escaped him, in a common sense.

Mr. Pickwick had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the words in its Pickwickian sense. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to acknowledge that, personally, he entertained the highest regard and esteem for the honorable gentleman: he merely considered him a humbug in a Pickwickian point of view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pickwick felt much gratified by the fair, candid, and full explanation of his honorable friend. He begged it to be once understood that his own observation had been merely intended to bear a Pickwickian construction. (Cheers.)

Stealing on Credit.—A farmer in this State was once greatly puzzled by the sudden disappearance of his sheep. One after another was missed from the flock, without any solution of the mystery—until at last his suspicions rested on one of his neighbors. Accordingly, as the sheep disappeared, each one was entered on the book against the suspected man, and the price carried out. At the end of the year, the bill was sent to him—and without making any words on the subject, he prudently paid it. Another year passed, and the absence of a greater number of sheep had added numerous items to a new bill, which was presented, as on the year previous. This time, however, the lover of mutton demurred—protesting that he had not taken an eighth part of the number charged to him. "Well," said sheepy, "if I must pay, I suppose I *must*; but the fact is some scamp has been *stealing on my credit.*"—*New Haven Reg.*

Cooking Beets.—*They say* i. e. some newspaper says so; for if a lie is circulating, and no author can be found, it is an established rule of society to saddle it on a newspaper; a rule founded on the very correct principle that where we find an effect we must suppose there was an antecedent cause, adequate to its production: And as newspapers are universally considered adequate to the production of a lie, it is very natural to refer all fatherless lies to this great causitive power. So much for the preface.

Take a Beet of middling size, clear it of the top and dirt, *roast* it in the ashes as you would a potato, peel it and serve it up as is usually done with the boiled beet. The roasted beet is said to be far more delicious than the boiled. Try it, ladies, if you have any faith in newspapers—we have none, and therefore shall probably not try it. *Temperance* (*S. C.*) *Advocate.*

"When a person speaks coarsely, he has dressed himself *cloth* to no purpose. The clothing of our minds is certainly to be regarded before that of our bodies. To betray in man's talk a corrupt imagination, is a much greater offence against the conversation of gentlemen than any negligence of dress imaginable."

RATES OF INTEREST.

The following are the rates of interest in the States and Territories of the Union, together with the punishment of usury.—It is a valuable statement, and should be preserved.

Maine, 6 per cent—forfeit of the debt or claim.

New Hampshire, 6 per cent—forfeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, 6 per cent—recovery in action with cost.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent—forfeit of three fold the usury.

Rhode Island, 6 per cent—forfeit of the money and interest on the debt.

Connecticut, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

New York, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

New Jersey, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Maryland, 6 per cent—on tobacco contracts 8 per cent. Usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent—forfeit double the usury taken.

North Carolina, 6 per cent. Contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.

South Carolina, 7 per cent. Forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs to debtors.

Georgia, 8 per cent—forfeit of three times the usury and contract void.

Alabama, 8 per cent—forfeit of interest and usury.

Mississippi, 8 per cent—by contract as high as 10—usury recoverable in action of debt.

Louisiana, 5 per cent—bank interest 6—conventional—as high as 10—beyond contract, void.

Tennessee, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Kentucky, 5 per cent—usury may be recovered with cost.

Ohio, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Indiana, 6 per cent—on written agreement may go on as high as 10—penalty of usury a fine of double the excess.

Illinois, 6 per cent—three fold amount of the whole interest.

Missouri, 6 per cent—by agreement, as high as 10—if beyond, forfeit of the whole interest due, and of the usury taken.

Michigan, 7 per cent—forfeit of the usury taken and one fourth the debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent—by agreement, any rate not higher than 10. Amount of usury recoverable, but contracts void.

Florida, 8 per cent—forfeit of interest and excess in case of usury.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent—by agreement not over 12—forfeit treble the excess.

On debts and judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at six per cent a year.

Thus, there is not a single State or Territory where an enlightened system, equable upon the *Rate of Interest*, for all the laws hunting the price of money ought to be repealed.—*Louisville Adv.*

The Importance of Water.—The best water for horses is soft, fresh, and pure rain, river, or pond water; and it is absolutely necessary, to preserve health in the stable, that a constant and ample supply should be on the premises. In order to effect this, when well or spring water is the only [illegible] Such is the case, it should be put into troughs, known to produce in a horse's bottom, and softens even the loss of a great race has been, much show of reason, ascribed to this cause alone: and careful trainers have even gone so far as to carry with a horse on the eve of an important engagement, a supply of the water he has been accustomed to.—*Whyte's British Turf.*

"Brevity the Soul of Wit."—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy is a man of uncommon brevity of expression. A lady who was acquainted with this peculiarity of the Doctor, once called upon him with one of her arms badly burnt, for advice, when the following dialogue took place:

Mrs. B.—(Exposing her arm,) "A burn."

Doctor.—"I see it is; poultice it." [Here he wrote a prescription for a poultice and handed her.]

Second visit. Mrs. B.—[Exposing her arm as before,] "Better."

Doctor.—"Glad of it: continue the poultice."

Third visit. Mrs. B.—[Showing her arm.] "Well."

Doctor.—"Very glad."

Mrs. B.—"What's the fee?"

Doctor.—"Nothing; you are the most sensible woman I have ever seen."

Politeness.—Rev. Mr. —— had travelled far to preach to a congregation at ——. After the sermon he waited very patiently, expecting some one of the brethren to invite him home to dinner. In this he was disappointed. One and another departed, until the house was almost as empty as the the minister's stomach. Summoning resolution, however, he walked up to an elderly looking gentleman, and gravely said—

"Will you go home to dinner with me, to-day, brother?"

"Where do you live?"

"About twenty miles from this, sir."

"No," said the man, coloring; "but you must go with me."

"Thank you; I will cheerfully."

After that time, the minister was no more troubled about his dinner.—*Prot. and Visiter.*

The hardest kind of Love.—A Western lover, in addressing the mistress of his heart, told her he "loved her as hard as a cannon could shoot."—Wonder whether he got "kicked?"

Two sons of Hibernia being a ducking, Pat discovered a large bed of ducks close by the shore. After having his piece levelled for about five minutes, his companion asked him why he didn't fire? Pat replied, "By gounds, I can never aim at one, but there's another swims right between him and me."

"Birnam Wood."—Shakspeare speaks of Birnam Wood coming to Dunsinane. The Chicago American wishes that *Barnum* Wood would come to that office, and pay up his subscription.

To the Freemen of the Tenth Congressional District:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The term for which I was elected to represent you in Congress expired on the 3d instant. I have already announced to you that I am not a candidate for re-election, but before I take my leave of you, I feel it to be my duty to lay before you such information on the state of public affairs, as in my opinion, may be interesting to you.

You will remember at the time I became a candidate, that the country was laboring under considerable pecuniary embarrassement; and that my opponent, and myself differed as to the cause of it. He charged the whole of it to mal-administration in the Government, while I, without justifying improper acts, assigned other causes.

You will also recollect, during the last summer's campaign, we were everywhere told by the advocates of Gen'l. Harrison, that his election would at once restore confidence—raise the prices of produce—increase the value of property, and, in short, give us better times. He has now been elected nearly five months, and I leave it to you to say whether these promises have been realized or not. I do not here mention these facts, for any other purpose than to show that some of you, very honestly, no doubt, were mistaken in the CAUSES that produced the "hard times."—You were induced to believe that they were brought on by the acts of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and that the only remedy was, to turn him out, and put Gen'l. Harrison in. You will now soon see whether this was a just conclusion, or not. At the same time that I am free to say, I disapprove of many of the acts of the two last administrations, particularly of the former, I must also say, however much the measures referred to may have aggravated the evils we complain of, I do not believe they were the CAUSE of them. The cause lies much deeper. I do not now intend to go into the subject further than to observe,—that all the embarrassments and difficulties of the times may be fairly traced to two CAUSES,—that is, to the late high "Protective Tariff,"—and to the "Banking system."—These are the real causes, and as they disappear so will the evils we complain of cease to be felt.

Under the two preceeding Administrations, measures were adopted to remove, or greatly ameliorate these causes. By the act of 1833, the high Tariff duties are in a rapid state of reduction, and on the 30th of June, 1842, they will all come down to 20 per cent ad valorem; and, it is to be hoped, that the South will never again in time of peace, submit to pay a higher duty than twenty cents in the dollar.

The "Banking system" too, is now running out as fast as any prudent man can desire;—if its overthrow should be more rapid, the shock on the community would be greater, and the suffering more severe.

When this unnatural state of things brought upon the country by these systems, shall have disappeared, and trade and commerce shall be allowed to take their regular course, then, and not till then, may we look for stability in the currency, and for less fluctuation in prices. That this will now soon be the case under the measures heretofore adopted, cannot be well doubted, unless prevented by acts of the new Administration;—and, whilst I am determined to judge the new administration by its acts as we do a tree by its fruits, I must nevertheless inform you that the leading friends of Gen. Harrison in Congress, at the last Session, marked out for him a course of policy, greatly alarming to the people of the Southern States;—so much so, as already to have driven off from the party some of the ablest Whigs in Congress. Whether Gen'l. Harrison's administration will fall into these schemes, remains to be seen.

The measures to which I refer are the following:

1st. The scheme to assume, either directly or indirectly, the payment of the State debts.

2d. The scheme to distribute among the States the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which is, in fact, but another form of paying the State debts.

3d. The increase and enlargement of the *Tariff*, which is a certain consequence that must follow the assumption, either direct or indirect, of the State debts.

4th. The creation of a new National Debt.

5th. The establishment of a new United States Bank, and uniting again the Government with the Banks.

I shall submit a few remarks under each of these heads.

As there may be some among you who do not fully understand what is meant by assuming to pay the debts of the States, I will briefly explain.

Within a few years past, several of the States of this Union have involved themselves deeply in debt. Not being able to obtain as much money in this country as they desired, they sent agents over to Europe, and borrowed every dollar they could get hold of. On these loans they contracted to pay the interest every six months, and to re-pay the principal some years hence. In this way these States have run in debt to the enormous amount of *two hundred millions of dollars*;—each State, of course, being liable only for its own debts. That you may see how the case stands, I will name the amounts of dollars.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI	owes	20	millions	of dollars.
INDIANA	"	15	"	"
ILLINOIS	"	14	"	"
NORTH CAROLINA	owes	not one cent!		

There are several others of the States that owe large amounts, and there are a few that like North Carolina owe nothing, or very small sums. Each of the indebted States expended within its own limits all the money it had borrowed; and if the money was not wisely or economically spent, still its own citizens received all the benefits of it. As long as the money lasted, these States had flourishing times, and found no difficulty whatever in paying the interest on their Bonds;—but when the money was all spent, then came the reverse of things. The INTEREST—to the amount of twelve millions annually is, regularly falling due, and these improvident States, (with a few exceptions,) have nothing to pay with. What ought they to do? Why, certainly, they ought to lay taxes on themselves, and honestly meet their contracts;—but instead of doing this, the most of them are resorting first to one shift and then to another, to put off the evil day, and some of them have wholly failed to meet their engagements. The leaders, who thus involved their respective States so deeply in debt, now shrink from imposing the necessary taxes to pay even the interest, and have fallen on another plan to relieve themselves,—*that is*,—for the General Government to assume and pay these debts for them. This is the history of the scheme for assuming the State debts;—and, I now ask you, is there any justice in it? Is it right that North Carolina, that kept out of debt, should now be dragged in, and be made liable for the debts of other States? Shall our people be taxed to pay for the follies and extravagance of Maryland, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other States? During last year, when some of us charged, that leading Whigs were in favor of assuming the State debts, it was flatly denied, and we were accused of misrepresentations;—but now, since the election is over, many of them come out openly in favor of the scheme.

A proposition for paying the State debts in one form was brought before Congress at this Session by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who is now one of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet;—it was voted for by every Whig, and opposed by every Democrat in the Senate where the measure was discussed. I allude to the Bill—

TO DISTRIBUTE AMONG THE STATES THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

If you will examine this proposition carefully, you will see that it is nothing less than a scheme to raise by *taxation* on the people five millions of dollars to pay the debts of the States.

The *revenue* of our Government is derived from *two* sources mainly,—that is, from duties laid on foreign articles imported into the country, and from the sales of Public Lands. For several years past, it has required all the revenue accruing from both of these sources to meet the current expenses of the Government;—nor is there, at this time, nor can there soon be any *surplus* in the Treasury.

There are *two* ways of assuming the State debts;—one is, for the General Government at once to come out, and take them on itself;—the other is, to leave the debts standing in the name of the States that owe them, and the General Government to furnish the money to pay them. Both of these plans in the end amount to the same thing; and the only difference is, that if the first one should be openly avowed at this time, it might startle the people, and turn them against its authors;—whereas, the second plan may be carried into effect in a way not to alarm the people,—and, indeed, so ingeniously disguised, as even to captivate them. The *first* plan is now openly advocated in conversations and in Circulars by members of Congress; on one occasion, notice was given by a Whig member of Congress that he intended to bring in a Bill to pay the State debts.—Judging from all we have seen, it is more than probable that before the close of Gen. Harrison's term, the State debts will be virtually assumed by the General Government, and North Carolina, that owes nothing, made liable in part for the debts of other States.

If, then, we take out of the Treasury, that part of the revenue which comes from the sale of Public Lands, and distribute it among the several States, it follows of necessity that we thereby create a *deficiency* in the Treasury which must, in some way or other, be supplied. How can this be done? Why, there is no other way but to impose heavier taxes on the people;—the Tariff will have to be revived, and increased.

The proceeds of the Public Lands, it is believed, may be put down on an average at *five millions* of dollars a year. Now, what is the difference between distributing five millions raised from the customs, and five millions raised from the Public Lands? Both go into the Treasury, and to take either out for this purpose would create a deficiency there, requiring taxation to replace the same amount. What would the people say, if Congress were to pass a law entitled,—"An act to levy, and collect from the people, five millions of dollars, to be divided out among the States?" Every body would cry out against such a law;—and yet, in effect, there is no difference whatever between such a law, and a law to distribute among the States the proceeds of the Public Lands. Or, what would you think if Congress were to pass a law imposing a tax on sugar, coffee, salt, iron, nails, &c., for the purpose of raising five millions of dollars to divide among the States? You would at once denounce it; and yet, in effect, this is the very thing that the friends of distribution are now proposing to do;—for, if you give away five millions of the money that comes from the Public Lands, then you must replace it by a tax on these, and other articles.—Why is it then that the friends of this measure are trying to do *indirectly*, what they dare not do *directly!* Can it be that they think the people too ignorant to detect the artifice, or do they fancy that there is some charm in the words "the proceeds of the Public Lands," that will infatuate the people, and make them swallow the gilded bait!

Thus it is perfectly clear that, if the proceeds of the Public Lands are divided out among the States, Congress will have to supply the place of what is taken away, by additional taxes on the people,—since it is well known that every dollar now coming into the Treasury from all sources whatever, is required to carry on the Government.

There is another objection to this scheme of distribution stronger than even the views I have already presented,—and that is,—that Congress has no power under the Constitution to sell the Public Lands, and give away the money. Congress can exercise no powers except what are given to it in that instrument. The Constitution is written in plain language,—any one who will read it can understand it. Now, I ask the honest farmers of the country to read the Constitution, and see if they can find any clause, or sentence in it, that gives the power to Congress to sell the Public Lands and distribute the proceeds thereof, gratuitously among the States,—or that will justify Congress in doing so either directly or indirectly. The Public Lands stand on the same footing with all the other property of the United States, and Congress has just as much right to sell the ships and fortifications of the Republic, and divide out the money, as it has to sell the lands, and distribute the proceeds.

But I know it is alleged that the Public Lands were ceded to the United States by Virginia and other States for the purpose of paying the Public debt; and that as the debt has been paid, the proceeds of the balance of the land should now be returned to the States. Like many others, I once took, and acted on, this view of the subject;—but upon an examination of the whole question, I soon came to a different conclusion. On examining the Cession Acts I find that Virginia and the other States claiming waste lands, ceded all "their right and title" to the United States, "for the common benefit of the Union,"—and not for the separate benefit of the States. And the fact is, these States had no right whatever to the *soil*, but simply to the *jurisdiction*,—the soil being at the time in possession of the Indians, and the Government had to purchase it from them by paying large sums of money for it. The books of the Treasury show that these "ceded lands," have, to the present time, cost the Government a large amount more than they have sold for.

But even if there was any force in this argument, under the "Cession Acts," it would not cover the case,—since only a very small part of the Public Lands was ceded by the States,—say [illegible] All the rest was purchased from Virginia and Georgia. Many think that the Public Lands have been a source of profit to the General Government, but this is a mistake. It appears from the Records in the Treasury, that

The total cost and expense of all the Public Lands, to the end of the year 1839, was $135,053,225 04

And that the total receipts from lands during the same period was 116,198,179 15

$18,857,045 89

[illegible] cost and expenses of these lands during this period, [illegible] the receipts by nearly *nineteen millions of dollars*. If the General Government held the Public Lands simply in Trust for the States, it could not in equity be required to divide any proceeds until it had first paid back all that it had expended, over and above what the lands had yielded, which, as we see above, is nearly nineteen millions of dollars.

From the foregoing facts and views, we are brought to the following conclusions:

1st. That it is unconstitutional for Congress to sell the Public Lands, to give the money away to the States.

2d. That, to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands, is but another form for paying the State debts, which would be great injustice to North Carolina, and the other States owing no debts.

3d. That, the inevitable consequence of distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands, must be an increase of the taxes on the people;—and this brings me to the subject of the Tariff.

AN INCREASE OF THE TARIFF.

The word TARIFF means the rate of *taxes* laid on all foreign articles imported into the country. By the Tariff acts of 1824—and 1828, the taxes imposed on all articles imported into the country, were enormously high;—they ranged from 40 to as much as 200 per cent on the cost of foreign manufactures. Foreign articles are always brought into the country in exchange for what we send out, and the effect of Tariff is to throw the burdens of taxation on that part of the country which furnishes the articles of export. Now, as *three fourths* of all the domestic exports are furnished by the Southern States, it follows that the great burden of the Tariff taxes fell on the South. The high duties enabled the manufacturers at the North not only to make enormous profits o their fabricks, but the millions that flowed into the Treasury from this system were mostly spent at the North,—thus pouring two rich streams of wealth on them,—whilst our section of the country was drained and reduced to poverty. Against this system of oppression, the people of the Southern out;—the Legislature of every Southern State, including North Carolina, passed resolutions declaring the Tariff to be unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional; but all to no purpose;—the Tariffites having the power held on. At last, South Carolina, determined to bear it no longer and she *nullified* the Tariff acts as unconstitutional;—that is,—she proclaimed, that she was willing and ready to pay her part of whatever might be necessary and proper to support, and carry on the Government;—but that she would no longer submit to pay tribute to enrich the Northern manufacturers out of the hard earnings of her own people. This bold step of South Carolina, forced the Tariffites to give way; and the act of 1833 was passed, which act provides that the enormous taxes complained of should be gradually taken off, and reduced down to 20 per cent ad valorem.

The last reduction takes place on the 30th of June 1842, when all duties, that is to say, all the Tariff taxes will come down to 20 cents in the dollar. Even this is a very high tax taken in connection with home valuation and cash duties, but for the sake of harmony we are willing to submit to it.

As the subject of the Tariff taxation is not well understood by many persons, I will briefly explain. As above stated, on the 30th June, 1842, the Tariff will be reduced to 20 per cent. ad valorem. At this time it is much higher, but, to make all clear, I will take it at 20 per cent.

When we say 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, we mean 20 cents on every dollar's worth of goods. For example,—if a piece of goods is imported and valued at $100, then the tax on that piece of goods will be $20: If it is valued at $1 per yard,—then the tax will be 20 cts on the yard. As some of the plain Farmers of the country may not understand how it is, that the people pay these taxes, I will explain by example.

An importing merchant brings from abroad, we will say, among other things, a piece of woollen cloth valued at $1 per yard—Now, before he can sell this, he has to pay to the Government 20 cents yard as the duty or tax. But this is not a loss to him,—he only *advances* the tax,—for when he sells the goods to the retail merchant he adds this tax on to the price, and makes the retailer pay it back.—Nor, does the retail merchant lose it,—for when he takes the goods to his store, before selling, he adds the tax on to his price, and makes the Farmer who buys from him pay it. So, that in the end the Farmer, or consumer pays the tax, and not the merchants through whose hands the goods pass. By the Tariff of 1828, the average tax is 45 cents in the dollar, but, as before observed, this Tariff is now in progress of reduction, and after the 30th June, 1842, it will be only 20 cents in the dollar.

Every man of common sense, must see from this, that the Tariff taxes, whatever they may be, always fall on the Farmers, and other consumers of the country.—This being so, I ask, whether you are willing to see that part of the public revenue arising from the sales of the public lands given away to the States, and then taxes laid on the people to supply its place?—or, in other words, are you willing to be taxed five millions of dollars annually, to pay the debts of other States? If you are willing to submit to this, you may make up your minds before long to submit to still further impositions. The willing horse is always rode freely, and if you now give up, without a murmur five millions annually, of your hard earnings, you must expect very soon to give up ten millions more.

It is certainly not improper that I should inform you WHO it is, that were in favor of *giving away* the revenue from the sales of public lands. All the Whigs in Congress, (except Mr. Wise, of Virginia, and a few others) were strong advocates of this scheme, while every Democrat was against it. I may also remark, that the last Legislature of North Carolina passed a Resolution in favor of this plan for emptying the Treasury—and preparing the way for more taxes;—and, the Journals will show that all the Whigs voted for it, while all the Republicans voted against it.—I might extend these remarks much farther to show you the bad policy of taking money out of the people's pockets for the purpose of giving it back to the States, but the limits of a Circular will not permit.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.—A NATIONAL DEBT, AND A UNITED STATES BANK.

These subjects are so intimately connected, that I shall not treat them separately, but lay before you a number of facts, and a few general remarks for your consideration.

On the 7th of January last, (1841.) the Senate of the United States adopted the following Resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, at as early a period as practicable, in a detailed and tabular form, all the information in the power of his department in answer to the following questions:

"1. What amount has the Federal Government lost, from its organization to this time, by the employment of banks, by the use of bank-paper, or by its connexion in anywise with banks, including the depreciation of bank-paper.

"2. What amount the people of the United States have lost, from the commencement of the Government to this time, by the failure and the suspension of banks, and by the depreciation of bank-paper, by the loss and destruction of bank-notes, and by the existence of banks and the use of bank-paper generally?

"3. What have the people and Government of the United States paid, directly and indirectly, to the aggregate banks of the United States, for the use of those institutions, annually, for the last ten years?

"4. What proportion of the stock of the several banks of the United States is at this time owned by foreigners?"

In answer to the call made by this Resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury from the information contained in his Department, laid the following FACTS before Congress, as may more fully be seen by referring to Senate Document, No. 180,—twenty thousand copies of which, were printed by order of the Senate, on the 12th February, 1841.

1. In answer to the first question, the Document shows that—"the losses sustained by the Federal Government by the employment of Banks, and Bank-paper before the year 1837, and since," are $10,392,000. *Fifteen million four hundred and ninety two thousand dollars.*

2. In answer to the second question, the Document shows from data to be fully relied on, that since the year 1789, to this time, the people of the United States have lost by Bank failures, by depreciation of notes, by destruction of Bank notes by accident, by counterfeit Bank notes beyond losses by coin, and by fluctuations in Bank currency, affecting prices, &c. $395,451,497. *Three hundred and sixty-five millions, four hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars.*

3. In answer to the third question, the Document shows "the amount paid by the community to the Banks, annually, the last ten years for the use of Banking institutions," to be $37,200,000. *Two hundred and eighty two millions of dollars*,—that is, twenty-eight millions, two hundred thousand dollars annually, from 1831 to 1840 inclusive.

4. In answer to the 4th question, the Document shows that the amount of Bank capital owned in the United States by FOREIGNERS, is $25,000,500. *Thirty five millions, six hundred and fifty five thousand, five hundred dollars.*

The following FACTS are taken from a Document, laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 9th April, 1840, and printed by order of the House of Representatives.—It is numbered Document 172, and shows, from official statements, the condition of 901 Banks;—there are some 40 or 50 besides these, of which there is no return.

These 901 Banks, have a capital, real or fictitious, of 358 millions of dollars.

They have the people indebted to them in the enormous sum of more than 450 millions of dollars.

They had notes in circulation about the first of January, 1840, to the amount of 97 millions of dollars.

They had specie in their vaults to the amount of 30 millions of dollars.

From these data the following results will appear:

1st. The Banks in January, 1840, had between *three* or *four* paper dollars in circulation, for every silver dollar in their vaults.

2nd. They have the community indebted to them 450 millions of dollars, which is about 30 dollars a head to every white man, woman and child in the United States.

The amount of taxes paid by the people of the United States annually to the General Government for several years past, for the protection of life, liberty and property of our American community to use Banking system for the use of paper money is, on an average double that amount; and, if we could ascertain from it [illegible]

When we carefully examine all these facts, we see at once in the Bank system the cause of all the fluctuations in trade, in currency and in prices, that have been experienced in this country for the past twenty years;—and until the present Banking system is reformed and placed under better regulations, we must continue to have a succession of "good times," and "hard times." When the Banks issue their bills liberally then money becomes plenty, and times are flourishing; when they stop lending, and call in their out standing debts, then money becomes scarce, and we have what we call "hard times." This is the inevitable result under the Bank system, no matter how wise, or pure may be the men who manage it,—they cannot control it.

Some suppose that a United States Bank would regulate these fluctuations, and give more stability to the currency, but we have only to look to what occurred during the existence of the late United States Bank to see that such would not be the case. From the time that Bank was established to the expiration of its charter, there were as many as three or four of these fluctuations in the currency,—first good times,—and then hard times,—first prices high,—and then prices low.

But even if a United States Bank would render the currency more stable, yet there are so many other objections to it, that we ought never to sanction it. The history of the late United States Bank shows what a tremendous political machine such an Institution can be made. With the aid of the Public funds, it puts up, and pulls down what local Banks it pleases;—it organizes the whole monied power of the country, and brings it in favor of high TAXES, large expenditures, and a national debt, and by means of its influence it "regulates" trade, and the Government.

The Republican party have always looked on a United States Bank as UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Is it wise for the Federal party then to seize the occasion of a temporary ascendency to establish an Institution which at least one half of the country believe *unconstitutional*! It will keep the country agitated; for whenever the Republicans regain power they will at all hazard put down an Institution which they believe to be unconstitutional, and dangerous to liberty.

The late United States Bank when its charter expired, continued its existence, with enlarged powers, under an act of Pennsylvania. It continued its operations in the same house with the same capital, and under the same managers as before; the only difference was, it had not the public funds to deal on; and that it entered the field of politics with more zeal than formerly. This Institution at length has run its race of corruption; as many of us foretold, it has proven to be utterly insolvent, and rotten in all its parts. Recent developments prove that all the officers and Directors from Nicholas Biddle down to the Clerks, have been guilty of swindling in one form or other; they have all made fortunes, while the innocent Stockholders and note-holders are left to suffer. All the large stockholders and money dealers about Philadelphia, took care before the Bank broke, to shift their stocks off on unsuspecting people at a distance, which proves that they knew what was going on even if they had no hand in it. From a Report made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the Bank itself, it appears that only two millions of the stock were held in Philadelphia, where some years ago more than 15 millions were held, and that 27 millions out of the 35, were held in Europe. The capital of the Bank consists of 35 millions of dollars, and there can be no doubt, at least 30 millions is held by foreigners. This always will be the case;—no law can prevent it. Is it then wise that we should establish a new Bank for the benefit of foreigners,—that they should have the keeping and use of the people's money and that they should, through the influence of the monied powers, control and direct the politics of the country? I leave it to your own good sense to answer these questions.

The leaders of the party that came into power by the election of General Harrison are not only in favor of a National Bank, but likewise of a *National Debt*. Indeed, it is difficult for one to exist without the other; and I may add, that a *National debt*, necessarily springs on the people an increase of taxes. All the movements in the last Session of Congress plainly prove what I say, and those who doubt have only to wait a year or two to be convinced of its correctness.

EXTRA SESSION.

It is understood that there is to be an EXTRA SESSION of Congress. The Constitution says the President "may on *extraordinary occasions* convene both Houses" of Congress;—but does such an occasion now exist? Where is the necessity for bringing this additional expense on the country at this time? I have no doubt that the reasons for this measure are altogether of a party character. One object is to hurry on the elections particularly in the South, before the people have time to recover from the political delirium of the late canvass. The leaders fear if the elections are put off to the usual time, such changes may take place among the people as to prevent the Administration from getting a majority in the next Congress. Another object is to hurry the new Congress into action before the Whigs divide too much among themselves,—and, while the flush of victory yet holds them together.—The Whig party consist of two divisions,—the FEDERAL WHIGS,—and the REPUBLICAN WHIGS. The former are much more numerous, while in the latter, there are some efficient men. Almost all the Whig members from Virginia, including Mr. Tyler, the Vice President, belong to the class of Republican Whigs; already we have many indications that the party is dividing. The very call of an Extra Session shows that the leaders distrust the people;—otherwise, they would permit the elections to come on at the usual time, and Congress to meet on the day appointed by the constitution.

I have already made known to you that I am not a candidate for re-election. Whatever may be the urgency of my private affairs requiring this course, I need not allege that, as there are political reasons justifying my withdrawal.

When I became a candidate before you, I made known the political principles that should guide me if elected,—I did this, not only in my printed address, but in the many speeches I made throughout the District. I then declared to you,

That I was opposed to a United States Bank.

That I was opposed to Internal Improvements by the General Government.

That I was opposed to a Protective Tariff, and to high taxes, either direct or indirect on the people.

That I was opposed to creating a new National debt.

That instead of dividing out the proceeds of the public lands among the States, I thought "the true policy of the Government is to diminish the taxes on the country, and thereby reduce the income from that source so as to make the proceeds of the public lands necessary for the support of Government."—In all my speeches I argued at length against the folly of collecting money out of the people to pay back to the States.

Likewise, that I was opposed to all extravagant expenditures in every branch of the Government, and was in favor of economy and reform.

Upon these declarations I was elected, and went to Congress; while there I followed out these principles in the strictest manner, and I challenge any man to show a single instance wherein I ever departed from them.—And yet there are not wanting those in the District, who have charged that I have deceived the people. I have only to say, no honorable, or honest man, with a knowledge of the facts, will make such a charge,—for *it is utterly false*.

But some of these reckless partizans have accused me of deceiving the people on another subject—the *Presidential election*. To show you that this charge is likewise false, I ask you to look back to my printed Address yet in the hands of many of you, and also to recollect my public speeches on this question. My opponent held forth Mr. Clay as the Whig candidate. I said that it was possible, Mr. Clay might be the man, but that I did not believe he would. I gave my reasons for this opinion. I said, that the Abolitionists and anti-Masons who might attend the Harrisburg Convention, never would go for Mr. Clay,—but that they would prefer Gen. Harrison, or some other man. Was I not right? The Convention met, and the Abolitionists and Anti Masons, two desperate factions at the North, not only rejected Mr. Clay, but *forced* Gen. Harrison on the rest of the Whigs—every Southern Whig voting against him, and only consenting when there was no other alternative.

In connection with my public speeches on this question, I ask you to look back to my printed address. In that address I not only refused to pledge myself to any candidate, but I expressly say—"when the election comes on, like every other freeman, I expect to go to the polls, and give my vote to the man I may think best qualified to discharge the duties of the office." Accordingly when the election came on, I made my choice between the only two candidates before the country, and I preferred Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Harrison, because *he stood pledged to carry out the very principles on which you had elected me*,—while Gen. Harrison, and those who had brought him forward, were the advocates of an opposite set of principles. The question was, whether I should abandon the principles on which you had elected me, and go for a man who was opposed to them—or, whether I should adhere to them and go for the man who was in favor of them. I could not hesitate which to do—and, it, before the election, I was certain that I was doing right, every political movement of the Harrison leaders since then, only go to confirm me in that conviction. For instance, the Journals will show that during the whole of the last session, the Harrison part, in Congress made constant efforts to increase the expenditures of the Government, and thereby to prepare the way for additional taxes,—while on the other hand, the supporters of Mr. Van Buren resisted all these attempts and with great difficulty kept down the appropriations to a point [illegible] a great deal too much. As large, however, as these [illegible] which there will be a majority of Harrison men, will go vastly beyond this;—and I now, warn you to prepare yourselves to see revived, or attempts made to revive all those obnoxious measures against which the Republicans of the South, have contended ever since the last war, and I may say in some instances since the adoption of the constitution.

TIME, that proves all human actions, will test these opinions. The political reasons then to which I have alluded as deeming me not to offer for reelection is this: I am opposed to a United States Bank,—to a new National debt,—to an increase of the Tariff,—to giving away the proceeds of the Public Lands at a time when we have no surplus,—to Internal Improvements by the General Government,—and to extravagant appropriations. On the other hand, Gen. Harrison and the leaders of his party in Congress, we have every reason to know, are in favor of these measures;—a MAJORITY of you have voted to place him and his party in power, and it is but reasonable to suppose that you wish to be represented by some one who will carry out these schemes;—You have planted the tree, and, no doubt, wish to gather its fruits.—Nevertheless, I have such fait in the honest intentions of the people as to believe, if I would canvass the District, and awaken your attention to the *true character* of the measures about to be imposed on you, that you would sustain me by a *triumphant majority*;—but even were I disposed to do so, there will be no time for it. The EXTRA SESSION is intended precisely to meet such cases,—that is, to cut off discussion before the people, and force them to go to the polls, and vote without even thinking.—However, after the people begin to *feel* aside, then will come the season for *thinking*. This is as certain as that harvest follows seed time.

To the Republicans of the District I would say, do not in the least be disheartened at the prospects before us. We have passed through one of the most extraordinary party contests ever before witnessed in a free country: while thousands of honest and well meaning men were carried off by empty promises, and vain delusions, you remained steadfast to your principles. You have only continue firm, and these thousands will return, and aid you to bring all right again. Although we do not now well see how the country is to escape the evils that threaten it, yet let us do our duty, and trust to an all wise Providence for the rest. He conducted our forefathers through the perils of the Revolution, and, in the present crisis he will not forsake us, but open out some way to save our Institutions.

With most sincere wishes for your happiness individually and collectively, I remain

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES FISHER.

March 15, 1841.

ANOTHER INSULT.

How much longer is the insolence of Great Britain to be borne by the United States? How many more of our vessels will have to be searched, before a representation is made and redress demanded by our Government? We have recently recorded a number of instances of British cruisers overhauling American vessels, and searching them, and we now have another to add to the catalogue. Captain Wyse, of the Leonidas, at this port from Rio de Janeiro states that on the 16th of March, in lat. 9, 30 S., long. 35, 47 W., he was fired into, and brought to, by the British sloop of war Rose; the boat sent on board, the papers demanded and examined, under the plea of supposition that she was a slaver. After detaining him for some time she was allowed to proceed. These repeated insults to the American flag are insufferable, and should not be tamely submitted to. The free citizens of the United States never can acquiesce in the right of search, on the high seas, unless they have lost the spirit of independence which animated their forefathers.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, April 30, 1841.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the able speech of *Mr. Rhett* of South Carolina, on the General Appropriation Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 19th of February last, we find the eloquent passage extracted below. It is a just and proper expression of the honor which is due to our unassuming but not the less proud State. The allusion was made by Mr. Rhett, as will be seen, in reply to the remark thrown out in the course of a violent Federal and anti-Southern speech by the *very "distinguished"* Mr. Stanly of this state, whom we are sorry to acknowledge as one of our representation in Congress; he said that "North Carolina was despised by Virginia and South Carolina." Any other man would have scorned to entertain such belief. No true hearted North Carolinian would have expressed it. It is well, however, that being made, it came from the man and formed part of the speech that it did. *He* would refuse to obey the call of his native State to her defence, and quietly submit to the invasion of Federal bayonets to enforce any law declared constitutional by the Federal Court. Had such blood as his filled the veins of our gallant forefathers, North Carolina would never have been the first, as she was, to hurl defiance against a foreign foe, and unfurl the banner of independence. She "despised!" Who believes it? No man. Yet one of her own sons has been so unmindful of her fame as to make the insulting assertion. Shame on him! He should have felt that North Carolina bears herself as proudly as any State in the broad Union. She takes a rank second to none in the history of our great and glorious struggle, but stands foremost, distinguished as the first to dare the terrible vengeance of royalty for rebellion; the first—alone, unaided, and unsustained in a dark and perilous time—to swear on the altar of freedom, eternal resistance to tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Rhett well and stoutly rebuked the unworthy representative from North Carolina in the following eloquent reply:

"Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has asserted that North Carolina is despised by Virginia and South Carolina, and therefore, I suppose he has deemed himself justifiable in assailing these States!

"Despise North Carolina! Who that has the feelings of a freeman can despise a republic, which for more than a half a century has maintained, and still maintains liberty within her borders. Is freedom so rife in the world that those who profess and preserve it can be highly esteemed? What wrong—what usurpation has she ever perpetrated upon other States, which in States as with individuals, constitute the only just cause for reproach and shame, that she need hang her head amongst the bright sovereignties which compose the confederacy. Which of her sister States was before her in the great contest for redemption and independence from British thraldom? Sir, no people, ancient or modern never exhibited more highly the noble qualities of lofty daring and self-abandoning devotion to the course of justice and liberty, than this State in our revolution. Not with the encouragement of multitudes—not with the cheering voice of acclamation and approval by her sister States; but alone with her borders filled with traitors; and around the terrors of the British name—her people assembled together at Mecklenburg, and first broke the yoke of dependency which made them the subjects of a King; and still at the Council board and in the field, did they maintain the position they had thus proudly assumed. How should such a people be despised? Were it but for this one deed, in all time shall she be remembered and honored. No, sir! North Carolina is neither despised by Virginia or South Carolina. She is respected by every free State, and every free man in this extended Union: But I will tell the gentleman from North Carolina, that nothing is so well calculated to bring upon his State the contempt he supposes to exist, than the self abasing attitude he has gratuitously assumed for her. Self esteem, is half the esteem of others: and nothing great or glorious, was ever achieved by a people, taught to suspect or acknowledge inferiority. Instead of imagining contempt for his State in others, let him represent her principles and her interests truly, and serve her as she deserves. From South Carolina at least no retort will be made on a sister State, for the imputations of any of her sons. To assail communities on account of individuals is always wrong. The innocent are struck for the guilty: and a thousand wounds unjustly inflicted instead of the one deserved. No, sir, let us rather here, responding to the kind and elevated feelings of the people we represent, do justice even amidst wrong and imputation, and to North Carolina our neighbour and our sister, extend the warm hand of friendship and respect. Can the name or fame of any of the old thirteen be touched by the breath which taints this hall? Who supposes it? Not one."

☞ *Mr. Fisher's Circular* to his late Constituents, the people of this Congressional District, may be found on the second page of this paper. In answer to enquiries made in the District why it has not been issued sooner, we mention, that an unusual press of work has delayed its publication three or four weeks later than we expected.

If certain Federal Editors in the State, who were forward to assigning and commenting on what they chose to consider Mr. Fisher's reasons for declining re-election, will take the trouble to examine his Circular, they may find that he has taken other ground for doing so, than they expected.

A REGULATOR.

In the first letter of Nicholas Biddle to his new correspondent Mr. Clayton, on the subject of his management of the great swindling United States Bank, he struggles desperately to clear his skirts of the blame, and says, its difficulties and bankruptcy were—"brought on *by the efforts to break down the Banks of New York, the real cause of all the disasters of the Bank of the United States.*"

Here is a precious confession.—The Federalists call for a King Bank mainly to "*regulate*" the State Banks. This is a specimen of regulating with a vengeance. And this is precisely the kind of regulating we should always have performed by a National monopoly Bank. It would "*break down*" the State Institutions that did not acknowledge and obey its authority, as Mr. Biddle says his old concern attempted to do.

Col. David S. Reid is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 9th District, lately represented by Mr. Hill. If the true Democracy, the old opponents of old Federalism, rally to the polls as they ought, Col. Reid will do his opponent this year as Mr. Hill did the last contest—leave him to bring up the rear.

☞ *R. Murchison, Esq.*, is a candidate in the Surry District, for Congress, in opposition to the old and long-sitting incumbent, Mr. Lewis Williams. Perhaps the people of the District may grant "father Williams" a full permit to do what he faithfully promised if elected the last time;—i. e. to stay at home hereafter, which promise, we presume his zeal to serve the District, has occasioned him to forget.

☞ The Editor of the *Raleigh Register* seems to be a good deal concerned that there should be two Whig candidates opposed to each other in this, and the Mountain District:—namely, Messrs. Graham and Clingman in the latter, and Messrs. Worth and Rencher in this. He thinks "it is best to submit rival claims to the decision of Conventions"—that is;—according to the idea of this "Whig" Editor, it is better for a *packed caucus* of village politicians to make the election, than the people—for who does not know these caucuses to be almost always entirely composed of village political loafers, and their creatures?

The tone of the Register has been for some time noticeably rather too vaulting, and of late, savors much more than is altogether becoming, of a degree of arrogance, which is very far from doing any credit to the character for courteous bearing which that print has heretofore maintained.—For one who has been so often and so long chastened in the minority, this is in rather bad taste. However, that gentleman is sensible that he will be in the majority but a short time, and wishes perhaps to improve the opportunity to swagger a little while he has a chance.

The Editor of the Register need entertain no apprehension that the Republicans of this District will start a third candidate—*they have no such intention.*—Why, indeed should they, when both Mr. Rencher and Mr. Worth have declared themselves good Republicans? Mr. Worth, in his circular, says:—"I have always been a Republican both in principle and in practice," and though there are several things in it, which we can't say that we particularly admire, yet we must do this "*Republican*" the justice to say, there are some things again, we are pleased to see. For example—he is against a Tariff for protection—he is utterly opposed to assuming State Debts—and he is opposed to dividing the proceeds of the Public Lands until the National debt is paid. This will do—for if the Whigs can once get a National debt fixed on the country, it will not be paid this side of Doomsday.—It is true, there are other small matters, such as a "United States Bank" about which Mr. Worth differs from the Republicans, but still he says, he is a "Republican," and it would be unanswered in us to dispute his word, so that he *must* be a Republican.

As to our quondam co-laborer against the United States Bank, Dan Webster, the Proclamation, &c.—we mean the Hon. A. Rencher, why according to his own account, he is not only a *Republican*, but something better—he is an "old fashioned Republican"—one of the genuine sort—a touch above Tom Jefferson himself.—And what is more, in his letter to J. L. Hargrave, Esq., he says, that the Whigs, "with whom he is *compelled* to act, know it." He, also says, that these same Whigs "whenever occasion offers *practice* on a bad set of principles."—He too, like the "Republican" Mr. Worth, is also opposed to a Tariff—to paying the State Debts, &c.

So, on the whole, it is clear that while the Editor of the Register fancies there are two Whigs in opposition in this District, we actually have two "Republicans" in the field—that is, one "Republican," and one "old fashioned Republican."—If the Register or any body else doubts their being Republicans, for proof we refer to their circulars where they declare it most positively—and assuredly, they themselves best know what they are.

A "CONSERVATIVE," *and* A UNITED STATES BANK.

James Garland one of the *Conservative* members of Congress from Virginia, who went all lengths against the Democratic party, and the Sub-Treasury scheme, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 4th of February last, speaks thus of a National Bank:

"Mr. Chairman, as bitterly as I opposed the Sub Treasury law, as determined as I am on its repeal, I am not now, and never was, more opposed to it than I am to the incorporation of a National Bank—such a one, particularly, as has been indicated. I cannot distinguish, in effect, between an overwhelming and dangerous pecuniary influence in the hands of the Executive of this Government, whether it be directly and openly conferred by a Sub Treasury law, or indirectly under the mask of a chartered corporation. Such an institution, whether in the hands of a free or despotic Government, would no doubt add much to the success of the pecuniary operations of the trading community; but, for this benefit to the trading community alone, we let into the gates of the citadel of liberty a most insidious and dangerous enemy. If gentlemen should succeed in their views and establish such an institution, I pray Heaven that it may not be to the free institutions of this country what the fabled wooden horse of the Grecks was to the unhappy Trojans. From these remarks, my friends will readily perceive that there is no aspect which this question can assume that can command my humble support."

Playing their own game.—The Planters' Bank of Savannah, Georgia, has been lately robbed of $37,000.—The rogue thought perhaps, that "turn about is fair play."

Executive proscription rebuked, and an upright Judge rewarded by the people.—ROBERT H. MORRIS, the just and upright Recorder of New York City, who had the boldness to ferret out and expose the Glentworth "pipe laying" villanies of Federalism, and who was removed from his office of Judge by the Federal Governor of New York for doing so, has been triumphantly elected Mayor of New York City, by a Democratic majority of near 600 votes.—The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Common Council, *ten* out of seventeen Aldermen.

Virginia Elections.—So far as we have heard from the elections in Virginia, which took place last week, there is every prospect that the Democracy of the old Dominion will come out of the contest with increased majorities on their triumph of last Fall.

New York Elections.—The returns from the Town elections show that the cause of Democracy is onward and victorious in the empire State. There have been astonishing changes since last spring.

Signs and shadows—British influence.—The New-York Herald says:

"The Government deposites at New York have been removed by Secretary Ewing, from the Bank of America to the Bank of Commerce. There will be none to remove by-and-by. This institution is essentially a foreign one—the chief owner of the concern is Lord Ashburn, the Chancellor of England and head of the house of Baring, Brothers & Co."

United States Bank stock was worth 17¼ at the latest accounts from New York City.

Fire at North Bend.—We received intelligence by the mails of last week that a disastrous fire had occurred at North Bend, the residence of the late President, burning it to the ground. More recent advices, however, have contradicted the report of its entire conflagration, and we are glad to learn that only one wing was partially destroyed, the fire having been arrested by great exertions before it reached the main body of the building. Of a truth, the bereaved and distressed family of Gen. Harrison must feel that,

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions!"

Texas money looking up.—Late New-Orleans dates say, that Texas money in that market, which was lately so depreciated as to be worth only 12 cents in the dollar, had risen forthwith up to 38 a 40, in consequence of the news that Gen. Hamilton had contracted a loan for the Texian Government.

Cultivation of Sugar in Louisiana.—It appears in a document transmitted to Congress by the Legislature of Louisiana, that the number of Sugar plantations in that State, is 525, employing the labor of 40,000 hands, and 10,000 horses.—The average crop is stated to be equal to 70,000 hogsheads of a thousand pounds each, which is 70,000,000 pounds of sugar, and 350,000 gallons of molasses.

Intemperance.—A modern writer, speaking of the distillation of grain, says: "Man has acquired the art of satanic transmutation; he turns good into evil:—the good gifts of Providence are transmuted into a deleterious fluid, the fluid is poured upon a virtuous soil, and there springs up a harvest of tears, and agony, and crime."

The gross receipts of Fanny Elssler's benefit night at New Orleans, amounted to, from 8 to 10 thousand dollars.—She was literally pelted with roses. Bouquets and wreathes were showered upon the stage, all containing some valuable present. One wreath had diamonds in it worth $1,500. The good people of the Crescent City were in a perfect dancing mania at the latest dates; nothing could be heard but "La Cachucha"—nothing talked of but the incomparable Fanny.

From the Globe,

CAUSES OF GENERAL HARRISON'S UNEXPECTED DEATH.

When, during the last Presidential canvass, it was declared, from personal knowledge, that General Harrison's age and infirmities rendered him utterly incompetent for the endurance of the labor and fatigue incident to the office, if elected, it is a remarkable fact that the very men who, in by-gone days, were foremost in striking from the list of candidates the name of William H. Crawford, on account of physical inability, were the first to denounce those who would question Gen. Harrison's ability for four years service, as the enemies of the country. Events have proved the truth of all which was asserted—nay, more; one short month has terminated his career, and death has dashed from his lips the cup containing the precious draught, when it was scarcely tasted.

But is it improper to inquire into the causes which led to such a result? I think not. Justice to the dead and justice to the living, demands it; and while I will "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice," I will, so far as I am able, fearlessly and faithfully, endeavor to assign them.

All know that General Harrison was aged (in his 68th year) and consequently infirm; indeed his constitution was more impaired than many of his age. Instead of remaining at home during the canvass last summer and fall, and permitting his friends to electioneer for him, all who know any thing of the campaign know that he was drawn out by his partisans—out in the woods—here—there—every where—engaged in haranguing large multitudes to advance and secure his election, by proving to the people that he was physically competent to the office. How immense was the labor! how extensive the correspondence and how great the anxiety of mind, attending his situation at the time, few in all probability know. But, the election over, one would suppose that the General would have been permitted to set himself down in peace, and say "the battle is won, the victory is achieved; I have only to rest." But it was not so. I have heard, and believe it, that previous to his departure for Washington, he had received bushels of letters, and he was absolutely run down by visiters from every part of the Union in quest of office.

On the road eastward at every point, he was assailed by office beggars. Those who had denounced the Van Buren men as spoilsmen, and proclaimed themselves as acting from motives of the most disinterested patriotism and love of country, met him at every stopping place, and some accompanied him for miles on the road, while their demands for compensation for the services they had rendered were incessant. So completely worn out was the President that at Baltimore he had to shake hands by proxy.

He came to Washington, marched on foot, through the snow and rain of one of the most disagreeable days of last winter, to the City Hall, where he was harangued by the Mayor, and delivered an address in reply, and was then taken to his lodgings—but not to rest. There was no rest for him. The privacy of his own rooms could not shelter him from the cry of "Give!" "Give!" "Give!" Can this be denied by any one who was acquainted with what transpired during the few days after the President reached the city?

He went to Virginia, to visit the home of his childhood and the scenes of early life; but we are told that on his way thither, whilst there, and on the road back, his mind was kept almost constantly on the stretch by applications to consider claims for office. The few days that intervened before the Inauguration he had to suffer the infliction of importunities of the office begging members of Congress who had the knowledge of, and access to, his whereabouts.

The day of Inauguration came. The old President was mounted on horseback, and instead of proceeding directly to the Capitol, was marched by a circuitous route of nearly two miles through an atmosphere of dust. To use the language of one of his political friends, when he arrived there, "his dress was as white as a miller's and he was so faint that alcohol and other appliances were required to bathe his head and temples." After speaking bareheaded in the open air for an hour and a half with a "trumpet-toned voice," as was said by a paper in this City, to the immense multitude present, he was again placed on horseback, and rode to the White House; but when he arrived there was he permitted to retire for rest and refreshment after the immense exertions of the day? Nay, he had to stand until the vast assemblage could be individually introduced to him. I have heard and believe, that as the visiters came to offer their hands, professedly in congratulation, it was, "Here, General, here are my letters," and "Here General, here are mine!" On one occasion he was so besieged that the Marshal of the District was called upon to relieve him. The Marshal went through the throng, which continued to crowd the apartments of the President's House public and private, for several days after the Inauguration, and expostulated with them; but all his efforts to induce the office claimants to leave, by urging the great press of public affairs on the President was in vain. Before attempting compulsory measures, this efficient public officer suggested to the President the experiment of appealing to their better feelings in a short address. He did so; but they still insisted in pressing their demands upon him, although as he said, in no condition to attend to them at the moment. They came forward with their papers until his pockets were filled, his hat mean, and his arms filled. The Marshal was loaded in the same way, and still the crowd was reluctant to retire.

From the day of his inauguration until the day of his death, the avenues to his house were thronged, the house itself was crowded, as were the public offices. Demands the most peremptory were made for the expulsion of the incumbents in office, and the granting of situations. By day and by night that old man was beset; when he walked out—in his office—at meal times—so that, to use an expression of his own to a gentleman, "Sir, I have hardly time to eat." Once or twice, it is said, he went to one of the public offices, and requested a messenger to show him to a private room, to retire from the multitude of office seekers who pressed upon him.

Several respectable citizens, and several ministers of the Gospel, who happened to be in the city, called at the President's House, for the purpose of paying their respects. They found it—part of the private portion of it too,—crowded with so many persons, that they at first declined proceeding; but when pressed by a friend to go up and see the President, he (the President,) frankly told them "Gentlemen, there never was a poor devil harrassed as I am on earth; you must excuse me; good morning; I must go;" and off he did go before they had time to say "how are you?" much less "good bye;" and before they reached the front door, he was a considerable distance on his way to the Treasury Department. A gentleman at the door, seeing the condition of the President, and his crowd in the house, significantly remarked, "Well, I will agree to die, if it is not time to pull the latch string into the door of this log cabin."

At another time, two respectable gentlemen of this city called and found the President in the passage leading to the saloon. He asked them in to the fire, and with a frankness that surprised them said: "Gentlemen I have been almost run down; I cannot stand it: this turning out of worthy men I never will consent to. Only just now a beautiful young looking woman called on me, and said, 'My husband is turned out of employment, and we are actually here in this expensive city having nothing to eat.' My dear sirs" continued the President, "it almost kills me; I can hardly stand it: the unworthy will not go out, and the worthy shall not be turned out." Now, this is a fact that can be established upon good authority.

The immediate cause which worked up his feverish excitement into a paroxysm, was a chill produced by being caught in a light rain, being so closely beset as to be detained on his way home after a walk. But when ill, letter after letter came, bearing from this one and the other applications for office. Some of them were left in the hands of friends in this city, and never delivered. Day by day, during President Harrison's illness, men were turned out of office. Some who had been expelled before his illness, appealed to him; he assured them that he knew nothing of it, though it was affirmed that he did it. And, but a brief space before his death, several were dismissed from their employment.

Thus excited by continued applications, many of them of a conflicting character, and the mortifying reflection that although he had denounced proscription, he was forced by those around him to do what he never intended, when dozing, his mind was continually running on the distress inflicted on the many helpless families within hail of his own dwelling; and yet proscription was still pressed upon him! Who that has ever saw a man laboring in the last stage of inflammation affecting all his vitals—the state in which the President died—does not know that when a *subsultus tendinum* comes on, and the muttering delirium, as was the case with the President, often interrupted by broken expressions—whilst the patient is picking and pulling the bedclothes—the mind is ever and anon recurring to and dwelling on whatever was pressing on it and producing anxiety during health. This was the case with President Harrison.—Hundreds of individuals had been here from the first of March demanding the places of others, whose proscription they insisted on. Their letters, their personal applications, were forced on the President, and their claims were pressed by the Cabinet. At last, the President is told that if his political friends are not rewarded, his forces will be disbanded, and at the called session of Congress he will find himself in the minority. The work of excision is pressed on. The President is ill, absent from his family, without the kind attentions of the wife of his bosom, most of his children and grandchildren are distant. He beheld the friends who had accompanied him to Washington around him, but without the power to resist the torrent and relieve his feelings. He hears only of his Cabinet, to know that they are paying off their political friends, by depriving whole families of the means of subsistence. The Preachers of the Gospel, the members of Christian Churches, the meek quiet citizens, who came here to get offices, and who staid here until they got them—some of them just on the eve of the President's death—had received their pay; but where are those lowly women and children who have no bread? In this state, inducing under a delirium, the last efforts of his distracted mind were turned towards the victims of the cruel policy of his Cabinet, and expressions constantly escaped him deprecating the cruelties which he had endeavored in vain to arrest.

It was in this way President Harrison died, and who will say he was not persecuted to the death?

A LOOKER ON.

We are requested to announce JOHN GILES, Esq., as a Candidate for re election for the office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. DAVID KERNS, as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. E. R. ERWIN-HEAD, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

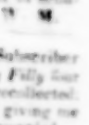
☞ We are requested to announce Col. JAMES McCLELLAND, of Statesville, as a candidate for Brigadier General for the 15th Brigade of Militia, composed of the Counties of Iredell, Burke, and Yancey.

DIED,

On the 1st of April, in Fayette County, Tennessee, from inflammation of the lungs, Dr. WILLIAM F. THOMAS, of Tippah County, Mississippi, formerly of Iredell County, N. C.

NOW'S THE TIME.

Bargains! Bargains!



THE undersigned have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Combs, Books, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Saddlers' Trimmings, Bolting Cloth, candles, Nails, White Lead, Drugs,

and almost every article that is generally kept in stores. These goods have all been bought for cash, at cash prices, and not at credit prices, which are five to ten per cent higher than cash prices;—we have at all times funds in the hands of our agent at New York, with orders to buy goods when at their lowest prices,—under such circumstances we think we buy many articles lower than the most of merchants do, and we are very certain that there is no establishment that sells goods for a less profit than we do, and we think it will be admitted that we have been the means of bringing down goods to their present low prices;—we do not brag of buying so many thousand dollars worth of goods when we go to the North, nor do we brag of selling more goods (in amount) than we have got, but we say our stock is large, embracing almost every variety of goods. But latterly threats have been made against us, and now we understand a death blow has been aimed; well, we are ready, we are prepared for the battle, we are as willing and as ready to sell goods at a small profit, or at cost, or under cost *for cash*, as any other house in the place—we say we will sell goods lower than they can be had any where else in town—we do not care what the price may be, for we are determined to sell whether we get a profit or not.

The public are invited to call, examine, and be their own judges. J. & W. MURPHY.

April 30, 1841.

N. B. We give notice that we have abandoned the practice of giving samples of goods, or of sending goods out of the store. J. & W. M.

STRAYED—From the Subscriber about three weeks since, a *bay Filly* four years old, no particular marks recollected. Any person taking said filly and giving me information at Salisbury, shall be liberally rewarded.

JAS. L. COWAN.

April 30, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DAVIE COUNTY

February Sessions, 1841.

L. H. Austen vs. William Mock.	}	Attachment Levied on Land, undivided interest adjoining Miller and others.
Same vs. Same.	}	Do.
William Haden vs. William Mock.	}	Do.
Miller and Bingham vs. William Mock.	}	Do.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Mock, in these Cases, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in the town of Salisbury, notifying said defendant to be and to appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Davie, at the Court-house in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him, and the land levied upon condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John Clement, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Mocksville, the 4th Monday in February, 1841. JOHN CLEMENT, C. C.

April 23, 1841. 6w

Blanks For Sale Here.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
POLITICAL NEWSPAPER
TO BE ENTITLED
THE [illegible] STANDARD,
DOUGLAS LORING, *Editor*

THE [illegible] STANDARD is intended to secure, [illegible] those of our fellow-citizens who desire a [illegible] publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public, especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles.

The paper will be [illegible] per annum, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the 1st of the first month.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to clubbers, subscribers, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.

A specimen number will be issued in a few days. Should the encouragement justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. MANALLY.

A Temperance Convention that was held at this place early in May last, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. Francis Dickson and D. R. McNally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he offers it as unnecessary for him to be responsible for the editorial duties, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interests, for the cause that it espouses, and to make this Prospectus as short as possible, with a hope that he will be taken in the understanding, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the papers and [illegible] may, in every instance, [illegible].

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we [illegible] a work, which, under favorable circumstances, will [illegible] a monthly expenditure of [illegible], at the [illegible], at present, while no paper [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] a paper that can be sent to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian! Intemperance and its kindred evils are not few, even in this section of the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee present [illegible] fertile, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you [illegible] whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will render it necessary, that a very large subscription list be had, before the publication of it can be [illegible].

TERMS.

The Western Carolina *Temperance Advocate* will be published in a quarto form, each number containing eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *fifty cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

The Editors, [illegible] subscribers of reports, and [illegible] of the County, are authorized agents.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

SHOEING SMITH,

as usual, at the Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he will be ready to execute, in a workmanlike manner, all work in his line of business, on the most reasonable terms. He will also keep on hand a supply of IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

WAGON AXLES, BOXES, DOOR STEPS, WAGON SILLS, BOLSTER PLATES, HOOP IRON, TIRE STOCKS, GOUGE BITS, &c. &c. &c.

GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOLSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 20th, 1840. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above mentioned articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

J. H.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, formerly of Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus County, who may want Cellaring, or any other kind of Brick-work executed in a workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice, and on as good terms as any workman in this section of country.

He will also, should call for it, undertake the Building of Brick Houses, and the Laying of Brick, if wanted.—He hopes that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer to gentlemen within whose work done in his line of business, in the Female Academy and the new Jail of Rowan, in the County of Davidson, and the new Jail of Cabarrus County, specimens of his work may be seen.

N. B. Those wishing such done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, Apr. 18, 1839. tf

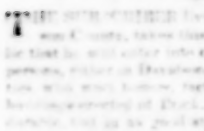
Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840. tf

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Hoover & Haden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Barouches, 3 Clarry-alls, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841. tf

CARRIAGES FOR SALE, &c.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be made soon.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840. tf

K K K
KALL KASH KUSTOMERS.

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done it, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection. F. R. ROUECHE.

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

WINES and LIQUORS, imported and domestic;

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Sardines, Herrings, —essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, mint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

March 12, 1841. tf

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and Charlotte Journal will insert the "Concord Coffee House," three weeks, and send their accounts to Salisbury.

CABINET OF MINERALS
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Dr. C. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores*, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

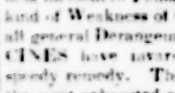
☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

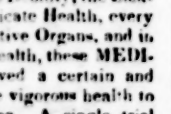
These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
CRESS & ROGER, *of Salisbury.*
SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Demostic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

To Travellers.



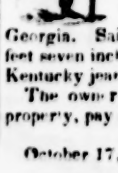


THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.



Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17, 1840. 3t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders*, the *Polks*, and their heroic compatriots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MASS, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole—country exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed* before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture*, and the *Mechanic Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six* subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Ban notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additions copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbeth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839 tf

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

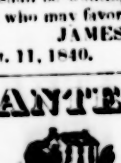
His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PLANTERS'



(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841 6m

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Pomatum, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars,
Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

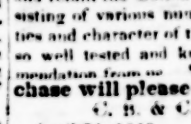
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. tf

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us. **Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.



LADIES AND
HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840. tf

State of North Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Elizabeth A. Wilson } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
James Wilson. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Wilson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Western Carolinian, that the said James Wilson appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to answer, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment ordered accordingly.

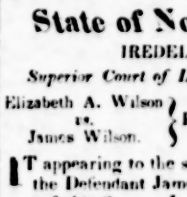
Witness, Sam'l. R Bell, Clerk of our said Court at Statesville, the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1841.

S. R. BELL, Clk.

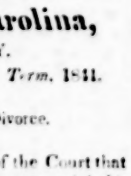
March 26, 1841.—3 n.—Printer's Fee $10.

NEW FIRM.
COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



Open & Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls.



They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, **Harness** of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice. DANIEL SHAVER,
D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. tf

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Largest Subscription in the World!!
THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly ☞ NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, ☜ and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over **34,000** *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean*, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce,
Mechanics,	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetiæ,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of the dead Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety *as can be found in any other Journal*, embracing subjects for

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students.

And every Class of our Country.

The *COURIER* may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always *FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.*

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported, so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our Agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

Three copies for five dollars.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, APRIL 30, 1841.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	45 a	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4½ a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf.)	18 a 20
Corn,	25 a	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 25 a $4 50	Steel, (blister)	8 10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 17, 1841.

Brandy, (peach)	45 a 50	Feathers,	34 a 37½
Do (apple)	40 a 45	Lard,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,	28 a 30
Beeswax,	25	Nails,	6¼ a 7
Butter,	12 a 16	Salt, (bushel)	75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk.)	$1 90 a $2 50
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Sugar, (brown)	8½ a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	50 a 60	Tobacco, (leaf)	4 a 5½
Candles,	17	Wheat,	$1 00
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Whiskey,	30
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 50	Wool,	15 a 30

AT CHERAW, S. C., APRIL 7, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	5 a 7	Flour,	$5 a $5 25
Bacon,	7 a 8½	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	22 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a 91

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 14, 1841.

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	10½ a 11
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	$6 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Bagging,	24 a 28	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	45 a 50
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

Blanks For Sale Here.